all the officers engaged in the management of the treasury, excepting the secretary appointed in the room of his predecessor, who resigned, are the old officers, without exception federalists and friends of the late administration.

These facts and remarks are deemed sufficient to demonstrate that *principle*, and not *personal bias*, has governed the President; and that while he has magnanimity to respect the virtues and talents of those who differ from him in political opinion, he has spirit and patriotism to displace those who, from default, immorality, incompetency, neglect, or anti-revolutionary principles, are unfit public agents. JUSTICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"KNOWLEDGE," said Lord Bacon, "is power;" it is likewise happiness, and it has been a subject of regret, with those who wish to see this kind of happiness disseminated, and the minds of ALL the citizens of these states inspired with this power, that no efforts are made, or encouragement given, for manufacturing books at the seat of government; that there is not, south of Pennsylvania, any extensive manufactory of paper or of books; these articles, great as the consumption is, are nearly all imported from Europe or the eastern states, while the means for manufacturing them, with which every country abounds, are wholly neglected here.

Since the removal of the government to the City of Washington, the consumption and demand for paper in the district of Columbia, is supposed to be more than would be produced by ten ordinary paper mills, while there is not one within 40 miles of it.

The printed books for sale south and west of this place might be manufactured here, with more convenience than at any place north or east of it. In short, perhaps a greater field was never opened in America, for an easy and lucrative extension of these pursuits, than now presents itself to the enterprising adventurers in the district of Columbia. And no business is more profitable.

Governed by these considerations, and stimulated by a desire to render Washington City, as well the seat of literature as of government, a number of gentlemen have formed themselves into a "PRINTING and BOOKSELLING COMPANY." To be governed by the following rules, till by experience, it shall be found necessary to add to, alter, or abridge them; the power for which purposes is vested in the stockholders.

CONSTITUTION OF THE "PRINTING AND BOOKSELLING COMPANY."

WE the Subscribers do associate into a company for the purpose of printing and selling books in the City of Washington, and for promoting the general diffusion of Literature, and agree to the following Rules for the government of this institution, reserving to ourselves the power of emendation:—

RULE 1. The Capital stock of the company shall be vested in shares of five dollars each; to be paid at five instalments of one dollar each; the first instalment to be paid as soon as a board of directors are appointed, and one at every three months thereafter till all are paid.

2 In case the instalments are not paid within three days of the time on which they fall due, one fifth of what has been paid on the delinquent shares, shall be forfeited to the benefit of the company; and if they are not paid within 60 days, the whole shall be so forfeited

3 The government of this institution shall be vested in two committees, one for literary and the other for pecuniary and economical concerns; a joint meeting of whom shall form a board of directors, who shall designate the duties of each committee.

4 The board of directors may appoint one of themselves to preside at their meetings, appoint a secretary, and such other officers or agents as are necessary; stipulate their salaries or perquisite; decide upon proper books or periodical works, to print or publish; and upon the propriety of extending their business to the erection of a paper manufactory, and generally to attend to all the concerns of the company; and to make all necessary appropriations of money.

5. The two committees shall be appointed semi-annually, on the 20th days of August and February, by ballot of the stockholders, from among themselves, each member giving a number of votes equal to the shares he holds; for which purpose a meeting of the stockholders shall be held semi annually on those days

6 If any vacancy happen in either of the committees, the board of directors shall fill it by an appointment from among the stockholders.—Removal out of the district of Columbia, or the sale of stock, so that a member of either of the committees, shall not possess ten shares, shall be considered as a disqualification from acting.

7 The board of directors, and each committee, shall appoint their own times and places of meeting; and the committee may, if necessary, elect one of each body respectively, to preside over their deliberations occasionally, and each may appoint their own secretary,

8. The capital stock of the company shall at present be limited to one thousand shares, subject to be extended at the discretion of the board of directors.

9. There shall be no debt contracted by the company, or by their agents on their account, beyond the capital subscribed and unemployed; therefore no stockholder can be involved beyond his subscription.

10. A dividend of the profits of the business shall be made semi-annually.

11 This association shall continue till two third of the stockholders in amount, shall, at a regular semi-annual meeting dissolve the company.

Washington City, August 1, 1801.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

Intelligence received by the Pollard from Liverpool, and the Clinton, 37 days from Greenock.

LONDON, June 18.

The army destined to act against Portugal is to be reinforced by twelve demi-brigades. General Moreau, in a late conference with the First Consul, at Malmaison, declared, that the grand plan of an invasion of England and Ireland was impracticable.

The Count of Leghorn is very unwilling to assume his new title of King of Etruria before a general pacification.

Monsieur de Kalitscheff, the Russian ambassador here, interested himself so strongly in favor of Count St. Marsan, the Sardinian envoy, that when the latter received a hint to quit Paris, Mons. de Kalitscheff declared, that should Count Marsan be ordered away, he would also quit Paris, since the French government had pledged itself to the Emperor, his sovereign, to treat with an envoy of the king of Sardinia.

LONDON, June 19.

FRANCE.—The following we copy from a morning paper of this day.

During the last fortnight, very few, if any, private letters were allowed to come from France to England, a circumstance which gave rise to much speculation. It is supposed the French government stopped them, in hopes of intercepting some treasonable correspondence, or gaining information, respecting certain political designs. On Monday, however, a great number of letters were received from France, and from them we are enabled to throw a light upon the present state of affairs.

The report of the arrest of Massena was not wholly unfounded. By persons arrived from France it was known that his arrest was expected. We can now add, upon good information, that a political intrigue has been for some time carrying on at Paris, for the purpose of supplanting Buonaparte and his government. The leaders of this intrigue are Reubell and Massena: We know not whether Carnot is a party to it. Tongues have been busy in Paris, though the newspapers have been silent. As the means of succeeding in their designs, the Reubellists have represented Buonaparte's government as a despotism, wholly destructive of liberty. But, after what has passed in France, the passion for freedom is as cold as it is in England, which has been shocked by the example of France. In the cause of freedom, Reubell could form but a weak party; in another cause he has been more successful. His friends have represented the protracted negociations between England and France as a proof that the Chief Consul has no design of making peace; that he is trifling with the distresses of the people, and meditating new wars and conquests, which, however they may add to his glory, must prolong and aggravate the sufferings of the French people. Among other plans of ambition, that of the invasion of England has been held out as the most chimerical and dangerous.

The difficulties in the way of the settlement of the indemnities have also assisted the Reubellists; and when it appeared that the French troops had crossed the Rhine, a strong sentiment of discontent was manifested among the public. This period too, was thought to be the favourable one in which Reubell and Massena should strike a blow, and an explosion was actually looked for at Paris. But Buonaparte is too vigilant and penetrating.—Fouche, Minister of Police, the Pitt of Paris, who has deserted the Jacobins as the other deserted the Parliamentary Reformers, has kept a most watchful eye over the conspirators, with all of whom he is acquainted, knowing their haunts and proceedings as well as their wishes, by the report of his spies, numerous and well paid. Buonaparte and Fouche know so completely every step of their enemies, that they are under no uneasiness, and they will not arrest them, if it be possible to avoid that measure with safety, conscious that even the arrest of their enemies would excite an alarm of danger, and call in question the stability of the government. It was the dread of a political explosion, more than the appearance of war on the Rhine, that occasioned the late fall in the French funds. It was to counteract the efforts of this faction, to banish the apprehensions of a new war, that the review of the state of the French Republic in respect to her Foreign Relations, appeared last week in the Moniteur, and that the project of invading England was discountenanced. For the same reason was the high panegyric on the English ministers published in the official journal. But hollow are the praises of the Chief Consul, and little faith do we place in his professions of peace. He has adopted a kind and complimentary language, to lull the fears and to raise the hopes of France; to give the people this great proof of his own sincerity—and a great proof it is, that he believes the British minister sincere.

A letter received over-land from Bombay, under date 2d March, informs us that the inhabitants of Mewari, called on Wewatti, lying on the south of Delhi, within twenty miles of the capital, have again commenced hostilities against the Seiks. They are characterized as the most savage and brutal people in Hindostan, and give no kind of quarter.

The fleet of India ships which lately arrived with tea from China, occupy collectively 9273 tons.

The East-India Company have at this time in their service 76 regular ships; of this number 31 are of 1200 tons and upwards.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A rapid interchange of dispatches has taken place during the whole of the preceding week between the governments of France and England, and very sanguine hopes have been entertained in consequence that the basis of negociation may have acquired some solidity. We are told that yesterday Mr. Otto had a long interview with Lord Hawkesbury, in the presence of Mr. Addington, and that the terms submitted by the French as preliminary, are extremely favorable—it is even stated by some what these terms are, namely, that France consents to give up Egypt, and to allow England to retain the port of Alexandria; that Piedmont is to be restored to the king of Sardinia; and that with regard to the colonies, the general principle will be to give back very little to France and her allies in the East-Indies, but to restore with a liberal hand our conquests in the West. Such are the statements afloat—we do not, however, attach much credit to them, it not being probable that government, at so early a period of negociation, should publish any report of its progress; we therefore consider all further speculation on the subject at present as impertinent.

By another flag of truce, which arrived yesterday at Dover, we again, last night, received Paris papers of one day later date than those which reached town on Thursday; as heretofore they contain but little news.

The rumour of peace having been concluded with Portugal, we find to have been premature; not a word appears in the Moniteurs either of the 15th or 16th on this subject, or indeed on any other, deserving of notice.

The Defenseurs of the 16th states, under the head Pau, June 7th, that citizen Felix Desportes, first secretary of Lucien Bonaparte, has written as follows: "Peace will soon be signed; the ambassador is gone to Baldajos."—He has been a long time travelling towards that town!

A letter from Franckfort, of June 5th, has the following passage:

"The German princes who had troops in the British pay, have at length, within this month, received the remainder of the subsidies, which they expected last December.

"Several princes of the empire, among others the electors of Mentz and Tiers, the bishops of Franconia, the duke of Wortemburg, &c, have, in imitation of the court of Vienna, prohibited all clandestine meetings, and correspondence with foreign associations—it is moreover in agitation to extend the same prohibition to the whole of the empire."

The minister of the navy has issued an instrument, directed to the maritime prefect of the second circle, in which he endeavors to stimulate the sailors, not only to repel with true French courage the aggression of the British, but to seize every opportunity of attacking them.

Yesterday a report prevailed, and was much credited on Change, that the frigate that brought M. d'Aranja to France, had been met with at sea by a British vessel. The minister was on board, and the frigate was returning to Portugal; the French government having refused to conclude a peace with the former country, unless considerable concessions were first made by the British nation.

We yesterday learnt from the best authority, that the enemy's fleet in Brest, according to the last advices, consisted of 27 ships of the line ready for sea. The complement of seamen on board the 74's, is fixed at only 300 men, which proves that room is left for double that number of troops, as the French complement on board ships of this rate is 850 men.

House of Commons, June 19.

Mr. Bragge brought up the report of the committee upon the trade of America with Ireland. The resolutions allowing the importation from America to Ireland of tar, wood, wheat and other grain, tobacco, &c. were agreed to, and a bill ordered.

HAGUE, June 9.

Government has ordered that part of the National domesnes shall be sold at the end of the year. Little doubt is entertained that there will be a great competition to purchase them. We reckon in a great degree on the foreigners, as the want which reigns among the greater part of the inhabitants of this republic, will not allow them to make any great acquisitions. We shall begin by the lands of Guelders and those of Bergen-op-Zoom.

The French troops which are in the pay of our republic, still remain on the war establishment. It has been remarked, that there are very strong garrisons in Guelderland.

BERNE, June 4.

Yesterday a detachment of the Helvetic troops received orders to march into the canton of Soleure to collect the taxes. The inhabitants, however, refused to pay, on the grounds that as the government was only provisional nothing was due.

WESEL, June 6.

The army of observation continues to occupy its former positions, and nothing has yet taken place that indicates the evacuation of the Electorate of Hanover. It is even stated, with confidence, that after the grand review of Magdebourg, some more regiments will arrive on the Banks of the Weser. Magazines of provisions are certainly collecting in that quater.

LOTS FOR SALE,

In the City of WASHINGTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable Lots beautifully situated between the Capitol and the Eastern Branch. Also a few Lots to be let on lease for ninety-nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.

WILLIAM PROUT.

City of Washington. December 12, 1800 tf

N B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, one Kiln of Bricks, and some Cord wood.

W. P.

HORSES STOLEN.

50 DOLLARS REWARD

Stolen from the subscriber in the night of the 25th of July last Two Horses—One of which has been found at Hagers-town in the state of Maryland; the horse yet missing may probably be in the neighborhood of Baltimore or the City of Washington in which city he was seen on the morning of the 30th—he is about 15 hands high, a bright bay, 8 years old, a small star in his forehead, white on one or probably both hind feet, the marks of geers appear on him—he is a good chair horse, trots fast, and accustomed to draw in a team.

The thieves it is said are known in Baltimore and George-Town by the names of THOMAS WATERS and ROWLAND ROGERS, and that Waters dwells near the road which leads from Baltimore to Frederick Town Waters is a stout fellow about 6 feet high, the other about the sameheighth, but not so lusty, as they are known to change their cloaths with a view to deceive, a description of them is unnecessary. Whoever will give information by which the horse may be got again shall receive Ten Dollars, and for the thieves on conviction Forty dollars.

JOHN PEARSON.

Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 6th, 1801. 4t

City of Washington, July 24, 1801.

The Subscribers

HAVING on hand a number of house frames of different dimensions, also, a large quantity of the various kinds of lumber requisite for building, and having made such arrangements as will ensure a constant supply thereof, and enable them to sell the same on very advantageous and moderate terms to the purchasers, hereby give notice, that on application, accompanied by a memorandum or bill of the frames or lumber wanted, they will cause the same to be delivered as soon as may be, at any of the wharves in the city of Washington, George-Town or Alexandria. The circumstances under which the subscribers enter into this business, authorize an assurance that the strictest punctuality in their engagements may be relied on They are therefore induced to believe, that many persons who are engaged in building, or who may intend to build, will find a great convenience and advantage in making timely application, and being thus supplied with the whole of the lumber necessary for their buildings by the time it may be wanted for use.

JOHN CONNER,

Somerset County, near Princess Ann, Maryland.

THOMAS MUNROE

City of Washington.

July 27. 1watf